

REMARKS

Claims 1-13 are pending and under consideration. Claims 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, and 12 are amended herein. Support for the amendments to the claims may be found in the claims as originally filed. Reconsideration is requested based on the foregoing amendment and the following remarks.

Objections to the Claims:

Claims 1, 3, 8, and 9 were objected to for various informalities. Claims 1, 3, 8, and 9 were amended in substantial accord with the Examiner's suggestions. The Examiner's suggestions are appreciated. Withdrawal of the objection is earnestly solicited.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 112:

Claim 1 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as indefinite. As noted in the Office Action, there is a fax connection setting up a transmission-controlling connection between a second fax protocol unit and a second data gateway before a control message containing identification information of the sending first fax machine FG1 is transmitted from a first data gateway to the second data gateway. As described in paragraph [0064] of the specification:

In contrast to Fig. 2B, starting at the time t14 there is initializing of the arrangements on initiating the data connection on both the sender side by the control messages t14,t15 and on the recipient side - see dash-dot highlighting in the drawing - by the control messages 148,150. The control messages 148,150 previously transmitted at an earlier time - see Fig. 2B - are instead exchanged roughly synchronously with the control messages 138,140.

Thus, there is initializing of the arrangements on initiating the data connection on both the sender side and on the recipient side, i.e. there is *also* a fax connection setting up a transmission-controlling connection between a first fax protocol unit and a first data gateway before the transmission-controlling connection between the second fax protocol unit and the second data gateway is set up. Claim 1 is thus submitted to be definite within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph. Withdrawal of the rejection is earnestly solicited.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103:

Claims 1 and 3-8 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the section of the subject application entitled "Background of the Invention" (hereinafter "the Background"), to which the Office Action refers as "Admitted Prior Art," in view of U.S. Patent No.

6,975,420 to Tajiri et al. (hereinafter "Tajiri"). The rejection is traversed to the extent it would apply to the claims as amended. Reconsideration is earnestly solicited.

The underlying problem solved by the claimed invention results from the fact that two fax machines that are connected to each other by means of a respective packet-oriented data gateway cannot be controlled in the timely protocol processing, as is possible in the case of a direct circuit-switched connection. In simplified terms, this is mainly due to the fact that, in addition to the connection set-up between two circuit-switched connected fax machines, specified in Protocol T.30, a connection set-up between the data gateways is also added thereto. The signals exchanged by the Protocol T.30 are partly perceived as bleeping sounds. The wording of the patent claims characterizes a connection set-up with T.30 signals as a set-up of a transmission [communication] controlling connection.

For the set-up of a connection between two fax machines belonging to packet-oriented connected data gateways, the related art hitherto provided that, first of all, there was established a user data connection between the calling fax machine with its thereto assigned data gateway, followed by a set-up of a user data connection between the two data gateways, until finally followed with a set-up of a user data connection between the opposite data gateway and the thereto assigned called-up second fax machine. Problems arose frequently in the related art insofar as a connection, which (c.f. Figure 2a) was established at the moment t5, was already established on a signaling level prior to the user data connection set-up being completely finished. At this moment, the called-up second fax machine "picked-up" and started with the transmission of a called terminal identification (CED) signal prior to the establishment of a user data connection between the two fax machines.

The solution according to the claimed invention involves terminating data sent from the respective fax machines at each assigned data gateway, and establishing a user data connection between the first and the second data gateway before a transmission controlling T.30 connection is established in the next step. Thus, the respective data gateway communicates with its assigned fax machine in the form of T.30 signals ("fax beep tones"). Only after the conclusion of these procedural steps will identification data of the transmitting first fax from the first data gateway (as substitute of the transmitting first fax machine) be transmitted to the second data gateway. In this manner, among other things, the called-up fax machine is prevented from commencing with the transmission of a CED signal before the connection between the fax machines is completely established.

Tajiri also discloses a procedure for the connecting two fax machines, packet-oriented

network connected "Internetfax" units, which hereinafter are assumed to be comparable with a data gateway.

Figure 5a of Tajiri shows a timely protocol course for a fax connection to be established which corresponds to a conventional circuit-switched set-up of a T.30 fax connection. Transmission of a CED signal is programmed at the answering fax having reference number 120 at the beginning of the process. A timing at which the CED signal arrives at the calling fax 30 is assumed in Figure 5a, at which there is already established a user data connection between the fax machines and the Internetfax. The Internetfax of Tajiri has the sole function of passing through the signals transmitted by the respective fax machines.

In the claimed invention, in contrast to Tajiri, a respective data gateway functionally acts as an end point to be equated with a receiving fax machine, i.e. "terminating sent data of a first fax machine at a first data gateway belonging to the first communication facility," and "terminating sent data of a second fax machine at a second data gateway belonging to the second communication facility," as recited in claim 1. The second and third clauses of claim 1, in particular, recite:

Terminating sent data of a first fax machine at a first data gateway belonging to the first communication facility.

And:

Terminating sent data of a second fax machine at a second data gateway belonging to the second communication facility.

The recited "terminating" is a term used in the technical world for a communication between two communication end points in which the sent data are not conveyed but in which the communication is "terminated" or "completed" at the communication end points. A description of this function of the data gateway as communication end point may be found at paragraph [0015] of the specification.

The fourth clause of claim 1, moreover, recites:

Setting up a payload data connection between the first and second data gateways.

Thus, a user data connection (payload connection) is established between the two data gateways. Therein, a user data connection means a voice channel appropriate for the transmission of transmission controlling T.30 signals.

Subsequently, a transmission controlling connection is established between the calling

and the answering fax machines and their respective assigned data gateways. A transmission controlling connection means again an exchange of T.30 signals. The transmission-controlling connection between the second fax machine and second data gateway is preferably set up synchronously with the transmission-controlling connection between the first fax machine and the first data gateway, as recited in claim 2. Time delays, however, could arise since this operation is not synchronized, and the timing could therefore depend on technical deviations.

The final clause of claim 1 recites:

After setting up the transmission-controlling connection between the second fax machine and the second gateway, transmitting identification information of a sending fax machine from the first data gateway to the second data gateway.

Neither the Background nor Tajiri teach, disclose, or suggest "after setting up the transmission-controlling connection between the second fax machine and the second gateway, transmitting identification information of a sending fax machine from the first data gateway to the second data gateway," as recited in claim 1. Thus, the identification data of the sending first fax machine, finally, are not exchanged between the two fax machines but between the first and the second data gateway.

The Office Action acknowledges this deficiency with respect to the Background in section 5, in the first full paragraph at page 7, and attempts to compensate for it by combining the Background with Tajiri. As shown in Figure 5a) of Tajiri, however, in contrast to the claimed invention, the identity data of the sending fax machine (c.f. TSI, transmitting subscriber identification) is conveyed by the calling fax machine via the data gateway (Internetfax) to the called-up fax 120. Thus, Tajiri is not "transmitting identification information of a sending fax machine from the first data gateway to the second data gateway" either, and cannot make up for the deficiencies of the Background with respect to claim 1. Therefore, even if the Background and Tajiri were combined, as proposed in the Office Action, the claimed invention would not result. Claim 1 is submitted to be allowable. Withdrawal of the rejection of claim 1 is earnestly solicited.

Claims 3-8 depend from claim 1 and add additional distinguishing elements. Claims 3-8 are thus also submitted to be allowable. Withdrawal of the rejection of claims 3-8 is earnestly solicited.

Claims 2 and 9-13:

Claims 2 and 9-13 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Background and Tajiri in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,480,585 to Johnson (hereinafter

"Johnson"). The rejection is traversed to the extent it would apply to the claims as amended. Reconsideration is earnestly solicited.

Claims 2 and 9-13 depend from claim 1 and add further distinguishing elements. Neither the Background nor Tajiri teach, disclose, or suggest "after setting up the transmission-controlling connection between the second fax machine and the second gateway, transmitting identification information of a sending fax machine from the first data gateway to the second data gateway," as discussed above with respect to the rejection of claim 1. Johnson does not either, and thus cannot make up for the deficiencies of either the Background of Tiriji with respect to claims 2 or 9-13.

Claims 2 and 9-13 are thus also submitted to be allowable. Withdrawal of the rejection of claims 2 and 9-13 is earnestly solicited.

Conclusion:

Accordingly, in view of the reasons given above, it is submitted that all of claims 1-13 are allowable over the cited references. Allowance of all claims 1-13 and of this entire application is therefore respectfully requested.

Finally, if there are any formal matters remaining after this response, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned to attend to these matters.

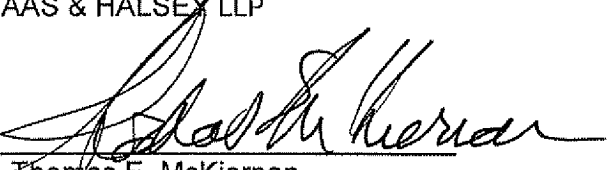
If there are any additional fees associated with filing of this Amendment, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

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Attachments (2): Substitute Specification
 Marked Copy of Substitute Specification

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TITLE OF THE INVENTION

METHOD FOR SETTING UP A FAX CONNECTION OVER A PACKET-ORIENTED NETWORK

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is based on and hereby claims priority to German Application No. 10241707.5 filed on September 9, 2002, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The invention relates to a method for setting up a fax connection over a packet-oriented network.

[0003] Modern communication systems are increasingly based on packet-oriented communication connections as an expansion of or replacement for customary connection- or timeslot-oriented communication connections.

[0004] Ongoing expansion of packet-oriented networks, such as the internet or spatially limited networks, frequently referred to in specialist parlance as a 'Local Area Network (LAN)', in many cases makes possible a version of a telecommunications infrastructure that is more economical than a connection-oriented communication network. Communication networks based on a packet-oriented technology, frequently referred to in specialist parlance as 'Voice-over-IP, VoIP', in many cases build on the protocols that are known to specialists for data communication over the internet, in particular what is called the 'Internet Protocol', abbreviated to 'IP'. Widespread use is made for VoIP communication of the H.323 ITU-T (International Telecommunication Union - Telecommunications Standardization Sector) standard or the SIP (Session Initiation Protocol) developed by the IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force) Working Group.

[0005] In contrast to communication networks employing timeslot-oriented technology, in communication networks that use a packet-oriented technology the switching of communication partners is not administered by a central communication facility. Instead, the communication connection is maintained by the reciprocal sending and receiving between the two communication partners of data packets containing useful and signaling information, with the individual data packets including information about the respective other communication partner's destination address.

[0006] Some communication systems support both timeslot-oriented and packet-oriented technology so that both classical and VoIP communication terminals can be linked over a packet-oriented network.

[0007] System units, referred to in specialist parlance also as 'network units', are employed for controlling a connection setup and for general handling of a telecommunication connection, referred to also as 'call processing', between two VoIP communication terminals.

[0008] So-called gateways that are controlled by the network unit are provided for determining the routing through the packet-oriented network. There are both gateways for determining the routing of data packets containing signaling data and gateways for determining the routing of data packets containing useful-datapayload data, hence in particular voice, video or remote copy data. Gateways of this type convert data streams into suitable data packets. Digital signal processors, for example, are provided for converting useful-datapayload data into digital information.

[0009] Specific consideration is given below to setting up a remote copy data connection - fax transmission – for example according to the ITU-T standard T.30, over a packet-oriented network, where problems arise in connection with the related art in setting up and initializing the remote copy data transmission.

[0010] The related art is first presented with the aid of the drawing in Fig. 3.

[0011] Fig. 3 shows two communication facilities PBX1;PBX2 connected via a packet-oriented network LAN. A first fax machine FG1 is connected to the first communication facility PBX1 and a second fax machine FG2 is connected to the second communication facility PBX2.

[0012] The figurative designation 'fax machine' also includes software applications which communicate with a respective communication system or partner in a manner that is similar to a fax machine.

[0013] Several system units are located in the first communication facility PBX1 of which a first network unit NU1, a first data gateway DG1, and a first fax protocol unit FX1 are shown. A second network unit NU2, a second data gateway DG2, and a second fax protocol unit FX2 are shown in a corresponding manner in the second communication facility PBX2.

[0014] It is assumed below that an outgoing connection request to a second fax machine FG2 assigned to the second communication facility PBX2 arises through the first fax machine FG1 assigned to the first communication facility PBX1. The remote copy data and associated signaling and control messages are transmitted over the packet-oriented network LAN between the two communication facilities PBX1, PBX2 in the form of data packets.

[0015] When a connection setup is initiated, the network unit NU1 responsible for controlling the connection setup communicates with the first data gateway DG1 in order to request the release of resources. When these resources have been released, messages or data of the fax machine FG1 are essentially extended transparently from the network unit NU1 to the first data gateway. The same applies analogously in the opposite direction. The first data gateway DG1 must accordingly be viewed as the respective end point of a communication relationship with the first fax machine FG1 or with the – otherwise analogously embodied – second data gateway DG2.

[0016] A signaling channel is set up between the first and second data gateway DG1, DG2 in a first phase and a useful-datapayload data channel is set up between the gateways in a subsequent phase.

[0017] With use being made of the first fax protocol unit FX1, signals are exchanged by the first data gateway with the first fax machine FG1 or with the second data gateway DG2 in an existing useful-datapayload data channel according to a fax protocol, such as the ITU-T standard T.30. The respective fax protocol units FX1, FX2 are not needed for setting up the signaling channel, the useful-datapayload data channel or, finally, for exchanging image information of the fax transmission. At the first or second data gateway DG1, DG2, data is extended in these cases without forwarding to the relevant assigned fax protocol unit FX1, FX2.

[0018] The related art is presented below with further reference to the system units shown in Fig. 3 with the aid of Fig. 2A and Fig. 2B.

[0019] Figures 2A and 2B show an exchange of control messages between the system units of the first communication facility PBX1 over the packet-oriented network LAN with system units of the second communication facility PBX2. It is assumed that an outgoing connection request to the second fax machine FG2 arises through the first fax machine FG1. The remote copy data

and associated signaling and control messages are transmitted over the packet-oriented network LAN between the two communication facilities PBX1, PBX2 in the form of data packets.

[0020] Control messages exchanged between the system units, mostly in the form of request messages ('request') or confirmation messages ('confirm'), are triggered as a function of specific actions that either have been or which are to be carried out or events that have occurred in the system units.

[0021] A line shown in dash-dot form in the drawing separates in each case the system units, shown on the left in the drawing, of the first communication facility PBX1, which is to say the first network device NU1, the first data gateway DG1, and the first fax protocol unit FX1, from system units, shown on the right in the drawing, of the second communication facility PBX2, which is to say the second network device NU2, the second data gateway DG2, and the second fax protocol unit FX2.

[0022] Time beams 1,2,3,4,5,6 are assigned in this order to the first network unit NU1, the first data gateway DG1, the first fax interface FX1, the second fax interface FX2, the second data gateway DG2, and the second network unit NU2. Time beams 1,2,3,4,5,6 run from top to bottom, so that later times are lower than earlier times.

[0023] Control messages are explained below in chronological order, together with events occurring or with actions, with the aid of the drawing.

[0024] On the basis of a connection request – which arrived prior to the time t_0 – of the first fax machine FG1, at the time t_0 the first network unit NU1 generates a request message 110 which is referred to also as a 'GW_ALLOC_CHANNEL_REQ' message ('request'). This message 110 is transmitted to the first data gateway DG1 in order to request provisioning of resources of the first data gateway DG1 for the data connection that is to be set up to the second fax machine FG2.

[0025] At the time t_1 the first data gateway DG1 then sends a request message 112 to the second data gateway DG2 which is referred to also as a 'DGW_ALLOC_REQ' message. This request message 112 serves to request resources of the second data gateway DG2 for the data connection that is to be set up.

[0026] At the time t2 the second data gateway DG2 sends an advisory message 114 which indicates successful provisioning of resources of the second data gateway DG2 to the controlling second network unit NU2 and which is referred to also as an 'NU_MSG_ALLOC_CHN_IND' message ('indication'). When this message has arrived, the second network unit NU2 initiates a 'SETUP' instruction (not shown) to the second fax machine FG2. If the second fax machine FG2 is not busy it will acknowledge with an 'ALERT' message (not shown) which is transmitted to the controlling network unit NU2 in conjunction with signaling or ringing of a user.

[0027] At the time t3 the second network unit NU2 then generates a request message 116 which is referred to also as an 'ALLOC_CHN_REQ' message. This message 116 is transmitted to the second data gateway DG2 in order to request provisioning of resources of the second data gateway DG2 for the data connection that is to be set up to the first fax machine FG1. At the time t4, after resources have been provided, the second data gateway DG2 sends a confirmation message 118 to the first data gateway DG1 which is referred to also as a 'DGW_ALLOC_CONF' message ('confirm'). This confirmation message 118 serves to notify the first data gateway DG1 that provisioning of resources of the second data gateway DG2 has been carried out in response to the request message 112.

[0028] At the time t5 the first data gateway DG1 sends a confirmation message 120 to the first network unit NU1 which is referred to also as 'DG1_ALLOC_CONF' and which serves to provide the first network unit NU1 with confirmation of the request message 110.

[0029] At the time t5, the connection setup at the level of a signaling channel between the two fax machines FG1,FG2 has been concluded. The setting up of a useful-datapayload data connection takes place in the following at the level of the system units, which is to say the first network device NU1, the first data gateway DG1 of the first fax protocol unit FX1 of the second network device NU2, the second data gateway DG2, and the second fax protocol unit FX2.

[0030] At the time t6 the first network unit NU1 generates a request message 122 which is referred to also as a 'GW_OPEN_CHANNEL_REQ' message. This message 122 is transmitted to the first data gateway DG1 in order to request opening of a useful-datapayload data channel by the first data gateway DG1.

[0031] At the time t7 the first data gateway DG1 generates a request message 124 which is referred to also as a 'CONNECT_B3_REQ' message 124. This message 124 is transmitted to the first fax protocol unit FX1 in order to request opening of a useful-datapayload data channel for the waiting remote copy data transmission by the first fax protocol unit FX1.

[0032] At the time t8 the first fax protocol unit FX1 sends a confirmation message 126 to the first data gateway DG1 which is referred to also as 'CONNECT_B3_CONF' and which serves to provide the first data gateway DG1 with confirmation of the request message 110.

[0033] The two messages 124,126 sent at the time t7 or at the time t8 are transmitted, for example, via an intermediately connected CAPI (Common Application Programming Interface) protocol unit (not shown). The known interface CAPI is a software or communication interface which is located above the call-processing layer and which makes the communication protocols available for the useful-datapayload data channel. Messages between the first or second data gateway DG1,DG2 and the first or second fax protocol unit FX1,FX2 explained below are transmitted, for example, via this CAPI interface with no reference being made to this intermediate layer in the remaining description.

[0034] At the time t9 the first data gateway DG1 sends a confirmation message 128 to the second data gateway DG2 which is referred to also as 'DGW_OPEN_CONF' and which reports successful initializing for setting up the useful-datapayload data channel to the second data gateway DG2.

[0035] Upon arrival of a 'CONNECT' message (not shown) which is sent from the second fax machine FG2 to the second network unit NU2 and which clearly reports 'going off-hook' of the second fax machine FG2, which is to say acceptance of the connection request initiated by the first fax machine FG1, a connection has been set up between the second fax machine FG2 and the second network unit NU2 at a time (not shown) that is earlier than the time t10. According to the ITU-T standard T.30, after a definable period of time a sending of so-called CED (Called Terminal Identification) signals takes place on the second fax machine FG2. CED signals are sent by a communication terminal not operating on a voice basis on the useful-datapayload data channel in order to indicate that this called communication terminal – in this case: the second fax machine FG2 – is in the transmission mode. The period of time that elapses between 'going off-hook' of the second fax machine FG2 and sending of the CED signals is set to approximately

seven seconds because the following procedural steps require roughly that length of time before the first fax machine FG1, in its turn, changes over to the transmission mode. The CED signal is therefore not transmitted in a manner that can be synchronized using a control message.

[0036] At the time t10 the second network unit NU2 generates a request message 130 which is referred to also as a 'GW_OPEN_CHANNEL_REQ' message 130. This message 130 is transmitted to the second data gateway DG2 in order to request initializing for setting up the useful-datapayload data channel on the part of the second data gateway DG2.

[0037] For initializing for the purpose of setting up the useful-datapayload data channel on the part of the second data gateway DG2, the second data gateway DG2 sends a request message (not shown) to the CAPI protocol unit (not shown) assigned to the second data gateway DG2 in order to request resources from this CAPI protocol unit. When resources are released by the CAPI protocol unit, a confirmation message (not shown) is transmitted by the CAPI protocol unit to the second data gateway DG2.

[0038] At a succeeding time t11, the second data gateway DG2 sends a confirmation message 132 to the second network unit NU2 which is referred to also as 'NU_MSG_OPEN_CHN_CONF' and which serves to provide the second network unit NU2 with confirmation of the request message request message 130.

[0039] At the time t12 the second data gateway DG2 sends a confirmation message 134 to the first data gateway DG1 which is referred to also as 'DGW_OPEN_CONF' and which reports successful initializing for setting up the useful-datapayload data channel to the first data gateway DG1.

[0040] At the time t13 the first data gateway DG1 sends a confirmation message 136 to the first network unit NU1 which is referred to also as 'NU_MSG_OPEN_CHN_CONF' and which serves to provide the first network unit NU1 with confirmation of the request message request message 122.

[0041] As of the time t13 the useful-datapayload data channel has been set up for the fax connection under consideration. At the succeeding times t14,t15,t16 described below a connection setup takes place between the fax machines FG1,FG2 at the level of an exchange

of ~~useful data~~payload data with arrangements on initiating the data connection between the fax machines FG1,FG2 taking place prior to transmission of the actual image data of the remote copy that is to be executed. The first fax machine FG1 changes over to the transmission mode by transmitting so-called CNG signals ('calling tone').

[0042] The two data gateways DG1,DG2 then act on their part like fax machines, which is to say the first data gateway DG1 communicates both with the first fax machine FG1 and with the second data gateway DG2 at the level of a fax protocol. The second data gateway DG2 in turn communicates in the same way with the second fax machine FG2 and with the first data gateway DG1. In this way the fax data transmission takes place at a later time (not shown) from the first fax machine FG1 to the first data gateway DG1, from where the fax data is transmitted to the second data gateway DG2 over the packet-oriented network LAN and, finally, to the second fax machine FG2. The two data gateways DG1,DG2 carry out a respective conversion between continuous data streams and data packets.

[0043] At the time t14 the first fax protocol unit FX1 sends an advisory message 138 to the first data gateway DG1 which is referred to also as 'CONNECT_B3_IND' and which indicates successful initializing of the sender-side arrangements for initiating data connection to the first data gateway DG1.

[0044] At the time t15 the first data gateway DG1 generates a confirmation message 140 which is referred to also as a 'CONNECT_B3_RESP' message ('response'). This message 140 is transmitted to the first fax protocol unit FX1.

[0045] At the time t16 the first fax protocol unit FX1 sends an advisory message 142 to the first data gateway DG1 which is referred to also as a 'CON_B3_ACT_IND' message and which transmits identification information for the arrangements to the first data gateway DG1. This identification information, also known as TSI, Transmitting Subscriber Identification, comprises, for example, an ID or directory number ('station ID') identifying the first fax machine FG1 and details of the type of fax etc.

[0046] The first data gateway DG1 transmits this identification information at the time t17 in the form of an advisory message 144 to the second data gateway DG2 which is referred to also as

a 'CONNECT_B3_ACT_IND' message. This advisory message 144 serves to transmit the identification information to the second data gateway DG2.

[0047] When the identification information has been sent to the second data gateway DG2 with the advisory message 144, at the time t18 the first data gateway DG1 generates a confirmation message 146 which is referred to also as a 'CON_B3_ACT_RESP' message. This message 146 is transmitted to the first fax protocol unit FX1 in order to acknowledge the arrival of the advisory message 142 that took place at the time t16.

[0048] At the time t19 the second data gateway DG2 generates a request message 148 which is referred to also as a 'CONNECT_B3_REQ' message 148. This message 148 is transmitted to the second fax protocol unit FX2 in order to request opening of a useful-datapayload data channel for the waiting remote copy data transmission by the second fax protocol unit FX2.

[0049] At the time t20 the second fax protocol unit FX2 sends a confirmation message 150 to the second data gateway DG2 which is referred to also as 'CONNECT_B3_CONF' and which serves to provide the second data gateway DG2 with confirmation of the preceding request message 148.

[0050] At the time t21 the second fax protocol unit FX2 sends an advisory message 152 to the second data gateway DG2 which is referred to also as 'CONNECT_B3_IND' and which indicates successful initializing of the recipient-side arrangements for initiating data connection to the second data gateway DG2.

[0051] At the time t22 the second data gateway DG2 generates a confirmation message 154 which is referred to also as a 'CONNECT_B3_RESP' message ('response'). This message 154 is transmitted to the first fax protocol unit FX1.

[0052] Setting up of the fax connection is followed at the level of an exchange of useful information between the two fax machines FG1,FG2 by further steps such as transmitting configuration data and a training sequence for verifying the correct transmission of data between fax machines before actual transmission of the image data commences. These steps will not be considered further.

[0053] The flow of procedures described can be summarized as follows: Conclusion at the time t5 of a connection setup at a signaling level is followed by "going off-hook" of the receiving second fax machine FG2. Not until setting up of a connection between the first data gateway DG1 and the first fax machine FG1 has been fully concluded at the time t16 is a start made in the second communication facility PBX2 on setting up the connection between the second fax machine FG2 and the second data gateway DG2 – initiated by arrival of the advisory message 144 at the second data gateway. However, the second fax machine FG2 has already 'gone off-hook' at this time and sent a CED signal, and is in the process of sending its configuration data. At the time when the second data gateway DG2 – acting, according to the above embodiments, as a fax machine – sends its initializing data, namely the CNG signal, arrangements required according to the T.30 standard for the fax connection setup that is to be established are consequently superimposed because the recipient fax has already sent the CED signal at this time and begun sending its configuration data. This superimposing cannot be prevented by the mentioned 7-second delay of the CED signal following 'going off-hook' because the arrival time of the CNG message cannot be specified on a defined basis.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0054] One possible object of the invention is to eliminate the above problems.

[0055] According to one aspect of the invention, when a fax connection is established between a calling first fax machine and a called second fax machine, there is a fax connection setup with setting up of a transmission-controlling connection between a second fax protocol unit and a second data gateway before a control message containing identification information of the sending first fax machine FG1 is transmitted from a first data gateway to the second data gateway.

[0056] A major advantage of the method is that superimposing of initializing data of the sending first fax machine with initializing data of the receiving second fax machine is prevented.

[0057] The application of the described method advantageously produces a substantially faster fax connection setup because there is no need to implement a delay on system units of the receiving communication facility.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0058] . These and other objects and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent and more readily appreciated from the following description of the preferred embodiments, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings of which:

Figs. 1A and 1B show a chronological flow diagram schematically representing control messages exchanged in connection with setting up a fax transmission.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0059] Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout.

[0060] Fig. 1A shows an exchange of control messages 110 ... 132, identical to Fig. 2A, between the times t_0 ... t_{11} . Refer to the introduction to the description for details of the meaning of the control messages and time flow.

[0061] Fig. 1B shows the confirmation message 134, known from the related art, which reports successful initializing for setting up the useful-datapayload data channel to the first data gateway DG1.

[0062] At the time t_{13} the first data gateway DG1 sends a confirmation message 136 to the first network unit NU1 serving to give the first network unit NU1 confirmation of the request message 122.

[0063] The method is explained below according to a preferred embodiment with the aid of exchanged control messages.

[0064] When the useful-datapayload data channel for the fax connection under consideration has been set up at the time t_{13} , a connection is set up between data gateways DG1, DG2 at the level of an exchange of useful-datapayload data with arrangements on initiating the data connection between the fax machines FG1, FG2 taking place prior to transmission of the actual image data of the remote copy that is to be executed. In contrast to Fig. 2B, starting at the time t_{14} there is initializing of the arrangements on initiating the data connection on both the sender

side by the control messages t14,t15 and on the recipient side - see dash-dot highlighting in the drawing - by the control messages 148,150. The control messages 148,150 previously transmitted at an earlier time - see Fig. 2B – are instead exchanged roughly synchronously with the control messages 138,140. In the interest of a clearer arrangement, this approximate synchronicity is shown in the drawing using exact synchronicity, so the control messages are shown at the times t14,t15.

[0065] In other respects the setup of control messages corresponds in Fig. 2A or 2B to the respective control messages with identical reference numbers in Fig. 1A or 1B.

[0066] At the time t14 the first data gateway DG1 transmits the identification information received from the first fax machine FG1 with the advisory message 138 at the time t16 in the form of the advisory message 144 to the second data gateway DG2. This advisory message 144 serves to transmit the identification information to the second data gateway DG2.

[0067] Because the initializing phase for setting up the fax data connection – see the prioritized control messages 148,150 - has already been concluded at this time t16, a new control message 151 is necessary which is referred to also as "API_TSI". At the time t17 this control message 151 transmits the identification information subsequently, optionally transmitted via the CAPI interface as an application programming interface (API) to the second fax machine FG2.

[0068] At the time t18 the first fax protocol unit FX1 sends the advisory message 142 to the first data gateway DG1 which is referred to also as a 'CON_B3_ACT_IND' message. In contrast to the advisory message 142 according to the related art according to Fig. 2B, this message does not necessarily contain identification information of the first fax machine FG1, which has already been transmitted by the control message 138 from the first fax protocol unit FX1 to the first data gateway.

[0069] At the time t19 the first data gateway DG1 generates the confirmation message 146. This message 146 is transmitted to the first fax protocol unit FX1 in order to acknowledge arrival of the advisory message 142 at the time t18.

[0070] At the time t20 the second fax protocol unit FX2 sends the advisory message 152 to the second data gateway DG2, which indicates successful initializing of the recipient-side arrangements for initiating data connection to the second data gateway DG2.

[0071] At the time t21, the second data gateway DG2 generates the confirmation message 154 which is transmitted to the first fax protocol unit FX1.

[0072] The invention has been described in detail with particular reference to preferred embodiments thereof and examples, but it will be understood that variations and modifications can be effected within the spirit and scope of the invention.